



**IT'S OUR
GENERATION
AND
WE WON'T GO**



We will be marching from 87th and Commercial to 92nd Street. It will be one of many parades and marches in Chicago to End The War In Iraq. We want Troops Home Now.

A trillion dollars has been wasted on the war. A trillion dollars could have been spent on the needs of the people. We need health care, decent affordable housing, quality schools, college financial aid and job training. Mayor Daley has it all wrong. Closing Boyen H.S. in So. Chicago is not the solution. We want more school funding. We want real job training, not Wal-Mart training. We don't want land grabbing to build an airport in the farmland Peotone. Job growth comes from manufacturing and investments in auto and steel industries.

South Chicago ABC Zine Distro / P.O. Box 721 / Homewood, IL 60430

REPRESSION OF ANARCHISTS

In Europe

May, 2006

From: "ABC Antwerpen" <abc.antwerpen@gmail.com>
To: chicagoabc@hotmail.com
Subject: Text about repression in Europe
Date: Wed, 26 Apr 2006 13:14:14 +0200

Dear comrades,

We translated this text in English (originally it was in Spanish by Conspiracion Ediciones, and it was translated by ABC-Gent in Dutch). It gives a clear and strong analysis of the repression in Europe...

Please feel free to spread it and adjust the translation if necessary....

greeting
ABC Antwerp

CHRONICLES AND RAMBLES OF THE SOCIAL WAR IN EUROPE

Conspiración Ediciones

Apart from the exceptions...

* *

(About the arrests of some anarchists in Valencia, the instability of a supposed 'illegitimate association' and other chronicles of the social war in Europe.)

Some methodological explanations.

* *

Even if the above pompous title might indicate the opposite, these scribbings don't want to be the such-and-such description of a chronology for 'internal use', which we as loyal readers are more than used to. Most of

2-
the facts reproduced here follow each other as a 'chronicle' of different places and times. Starting with a series of arrests of anarchists in Valencia in the autumn of 2005 who have been saddled up with a series of specific accusations, the writer of this text wants to elaborate an analytic model that goes beyond the sheer descriptive character and that can serve as a reference to deal with the current panorama of the diverse ongoing revolutionary and anarchist struggles and the state repression that springs from it. A thorough analysis of situations and experiences, that apparently don't have any connections, puts it clear that they have to be fitted in a global panorama which internal logic answers to some precise parameters. A pretentious undertaking, sure, but in any case necessary if we do not want to keep wandering in the listlessness of a series of situations which repeat themselves every so-and-so, with the consequence that they become an accepted part of the daily reality. Therefore it is good to draw a sort of 'map of the enemy territory', always bearing in mind that we proceed on 'swampy areas' where the thousand faces of social control alter and modify themselves always more rapid.

Obviously, this article shouldn't be understood as an invitation to put the weapons down, even if the technical capacities of the apparatuses of social control are explained in plain terms. Rather it should be read as an exhaustive analysis of the characteristics of a particular situation of social conflict and the resulting reaction of the State, which is not an abstract concept, but consists of institutions and individuals of flesh and blood, with all their constraints and trifies. On the other hand, social control is not only a technical question, but it is based on the consensus and silent acceptance of a big part of the population, without this, the overwhelming 'technical superiority' would degenerate to a banal illusion.

It is superfluous to say that the writer of this text doesn't want to write a manual, nor wants to pass guidelines to be followed. It is only about 'rash considerations' of an individual that declares itself as an enemy of the state and all its concrete materialisations, and that, bearing this in mind, makes them public. The exercise of critical contemplation and of analysis should be common inheritance of all those who want to bring about a concrete praxis that is able to destabilize the current state of affairs, and not the elitist activity of 'professionals of the pen', whose specialistic reductionism already costs them (and us) enough effort. The experts of the writing, just as the experts of the occupations, the books, the concerts or the guns are boring, because they can only talk about themselves and about their favourite medium.

**Solidarity with Prisoners Throughout
The International Gulag Archipelago!**

[10] On the 21th of June 2003 a Summit of European Ministers took place in Thessaloniki. An anarchist bloc of more than 3000 people marched down the most important streets of the city and clashed with the police. Of the more than 60 arrested, 7 were locked up for about 5 months. They went on hunger strike for more than 50 days to attain their release.

15

[11] Exarjía is a square in the centre of Athens where anarchist usually come together.

<< chroniclesandramblesofthesocialwarineurope.doc >>



Hyung-Rae 2004

[5] Also in the milieu of the 'independists', but in its Asturian an Galician version, a series of striking repressive operations took place. In September 2005 Fernando G.R. was arrested in Asturia. He was accused by to police of a series of not yet solved attempts and was imprisoned in the FIES regime in the prison of Segovia. At this moment he is free on bail. Also in the autumn of 2005 the police arrested, with a mandate of the Audiencia Nacional, 11 persons in several cities in Galicia, under the 14 accusation of 'illegitimate association with a subversive aim'. On another level, but with the same repressive strategy, the case that the Audiencia Nacional pursues against the members of support organisations of communist prisoners SRI en AFAP (Socorro Rojo Internacional and Asociación de Familiares y Amigos de los Presos Políticos). The hearings took place in December 2005-January 2006. The only accusation is belonging to a new organisation, an invention of the same tribunal, and that would call SRI-AFAP-PCE(r)-GRAPo. In this case the most important (and only) proof is the testimony of an infiltrator, possibly a member of the Guardia Civil, who was before also infiltrated in a prisoner support group of the Cruz Negra Anarquista - Madrid (Anarchist Black Cross - Madrid).

[6] Friaria is a term that means in Sardinian language 'a flower of ashes' or a 'spark'.

[7] Greek Social Democratic Party, has been in power for years, now in opposition.

[8] The Greek anarchist Nikos Maziotis placed a bomb in front of the Ministry of Industry and Development in Athens in solidarity with the struggle of the population of the bay of Strimonikos against a multinational corporation that wanted to open a gold mine in the region. On the hearings of the trial against Nikos much anarchists from all over Europe attended and transformed the trial to a authentic charge against capital and the state. Nikos was condemned in Juli 1999 to 15 years of prison, he was in prison for 5 years.

[9] An anarchist who was arrested in April 2004 in Thessaloniki, accused of several bomb attacks. After 10 months of preventive custody, he was convicted to 3 years conditional.

Learn the *TRUTH* from the Gulags!

UNTILL ALL ARE FREE
WE ARE ALL IMPRISONED !



About the grimness and the Machiavellian praxis.

The supposed 'illegitimate association' and the case of Sergio L.D.

* *

In the autumn of 2005 two anarchists are arrested in Valencia and accused of sabotage by means of silicone of the entrance doors and ATM's of several bank branches (13 in total). These facts were also suggested as specific accusations against the comrade Sergio L.D.[1], the only person of the more than 100 arrested that is being prosecuted for the events during the demonstration against the summit of European ministers in Barcelona in 2002, and who has been made responsible for more or less all incidents that happened then. After his arrest, Sergio L.D. was transported by the Brigada de Información de Madrid [2] to the police station of Verneda where he was wounded and physically and psychologically terribly tortured. A parallel court case has been started because of these facts where a few of the police officers that were present during that night at the police station have been accused.

The political police of Valencia submitted the accusation of 'inflicting damages' and the confused accusation of 'illegitimate association' against the arrested anarchists, after which the judge of Valencia referred the case to the Audiencia Nacional [3]. A manoeuvre which, this is sure, opens the doors towards an alarming and little rosy future. Not so much because of the success that the prosecutor can gain to a certain extent (remember that on other occasions the Audiencia Nacional refused to handle another series of accusations of anarchists, also from Valencia: the comrades arrested in October 2002, and twice - and with more juridical and police stubbornness and for more serious things and accusations that those of the autumn of 2005 - the comrades who were arrested in July 2003 are fortunately all on the street now.[4]), but because of the repercussions that an accusation of this nature can have. Ultimately this accusation tries to show that all the groups and individuals, scattered across the whole peninsula, who are involved in solidarity initiatives for Sergio L.D. form some sort of 'illegitimate association', which the detainees of Valencia will without a doubt become part of.

So a juridical argumentation supposes a new turn in the global panorama of repression, but its seriousness and the Machiavellian character goes further than the sheer judicial logic. Before going deeper into the meaning or possible meaning of the generalization of the accusations application in the future, it is best to first consider and examine what the state and its juridical apparatuses understand by this 'illegitimate association' and in which cases it has been used in the recent past. The juridical organs of the state define illegitimate association as "the temporary or permanent association of individuals that intends attempts against institutions, material goods or persons with the aim to destabilize the current constitutional order", the "use of firearms" is not necessary for the

4
application of this charge; this is something that is reserved for its 'bigger brother', the accusation of 'armed gang'. Recently, in the court case that the Audiencia Nacional started against the left Basque organisations Jarrail-Haika-Segi, who's members were accused of belonging to a terrorist organisation - armed gang, the most important accusation of 'armed gang' was replaced, after a fatiguing and twisting court procedure, by the accusation of 'illegitimate association', because the judges understood that they couldn't prove an organic relation with the ETA and because the Basque youth organisations hadn't used weapons. But being an 'illegitimate association', they had to dissolve. Anarchists, their organizational methodology and the struggle they wage, are of course light-years remote from the left Basque organisations, but now we should bear this event in mind as a meaningful precedent in the application of a charge that aims now several anarchists.[5]

But while the final sentence for 'illegitimate association' was in the case of the Basque youth the, so to say, consolation prize for a few judges who wanted to give exemplary punishments at all costs, but who wanted that the initial accusation of 'armed gang' would anyway be recognized (the judge Garzón made public his discomfort about the sentence), in the case of the anarchists the juridical hypothesis of the existence of an 'illegitimate association' gets a far more dark and obscure colour, as far as this is still possible. Nor should we forget that the accusation of 'armed gang' has also been used against some anarchists in Spain and elsewhere in Europe, something which we will investigate more extensively later on.

But what role does de new accusation of 'illegitimate association' play in the actual repressive project?

A. In the first place they want to 'illegitimize' the solidarity with a comrade who has been struck by repression. No more and no less than the criminalisation of support of and solidarity with a person who is confronted with serious juridical accusations, and on top of that, with specific complaints of several capitalist civil parties. And in extension, to 'illegalize' every type of solidarity'.

B. To scare the several groups and individuals who take part in the solidarity campaign. And certainly when in the end one of those civil parties, in concrete Fincas Corral, decides to withdraw the complaint after the uncountable initiatives and actions that targeted them.

C. To mark a period where the accusations of the associative type will be more and more used in the panorama of the Spanish State, as already happens in other European countries. If there are no 'adequate proofs' for the accusations of the biggest calibre, the repressive organs will turn towards terms like 'illegitimate, subversive, criminal, etc. association'.

It is not about scaring, but to know the risks and to act in accordance with them by proceeding to action, rather sooner than too late, before the circle closes itself definitively and that for us, the excluded 'of the glass palace', even the critical capacity to identify the processes of alienation to which we are subjected doesn't remain. Before, finally, the logic of the unity thinking replaces every glimpse of dissidence with a surrogate of tolerated opposition, the indispensable complement of the current state of affairs.

13

Now proceed to action. Collectively or in the thousand forms in which poetry develops itself. With a concrete project: 'to destabilize the existent.' With a clear ideology, anti-authoritarian and insurrectionary, able to be exported to every struggle that develops itself within and outside of the fortress of the included.

Something simple and clear to understand, that is clear, given the necessary exceptions...

Inflammable Texts for the Conspiracy

21.01.2006

*To conspire, to comment, to argue, to discuss, to threat, to embellish, to do something: conspediciones@mixmapail.com

This emailaddress is protected against spam bots, Javascript is necessary.

[1] For more information, see <http://www.klinamen.org/contralatorrapolicial/>

[2] Direct heir of the political social Brigade. Most of the time just called political police, because that is its nature and goal.

[3] Special court that handles terrorism. Heir of the Franquist Tribunal de Orden Público.

[4] Indeed they are all free on bail, but they still have to come before court and heavy sentences are demanded against them.

Another and maybe an even more clear example: in May 2005 the anarchist

12

Francesco Gioia got arrested in Barcelona, while he was fleeing for the house arrest that was forced upon him in his parental house in Pisa.

Francesco is one of the comrades who participates in the anarcho-ecological centre 'Il Silvestre' in Pisa, and was called, together with other comrades from Pisa and surroundings, to appear in court for the case against the COR (Cells of the Revolutionary Offensive). Tired of being chased by the police he decides to withdraw from his house arrest and to cheerfully loose his way. Months later he gets arrested in Barcelona during a collective operation of the Italian and Spanish police. Immediately a call was made for a solidarity demonstration with Francesco and the anarchists in Italy who were arrested during the wave of repression in May 2005. This demonstration has also been brutally repressed. The police charges are broadcasted by some television channels where the climate of an 'emergency situation' is even more cranked up. The demonstration ends with 7 arrests, several persons have to stay to the disposition of the court and land up in prison. Coincidentally

Alberto, a comrade from Pisa, is one of the arrested. The disposition to the court contains another alarming and intimidating message: preventive imprisonment because of participation in a solidarity demonstration. No more, no less, as in the better times. A few days later a coffee jug explodes at the seat of the Italian Institute for Culture in Barcelona, later on another device explodes at the seat of a FIAT distributor.

The polemics about such actions, realised some days before another demonstration in solidarity with the arrested of the demonstration of the 25th of June would take place, have been numerous and sour. Its not worth the effort to put more oil on the fire; when one sets up an action it is necessary to asses its consequences, which in certain circumstances can go further than what initially has been thought. But it is also a fact that the demonstration of the 16th of July, in contrast with the one of the 25th of June, took place without charges and without arrests. May everybody make his/her own conclusions....

* *

As a temporary conclusion.

* *

The writer of this text is fully aware that what he describes in this article offers an discouraging panorama for dissident praxis, but anyhow what has been described here, should be understood as an appeal to sharpen one's attention for the use (and misuse) of certain apparatuses and means of the State's repression.

get connected / ask questions / set to work!

About the expected and tele-guided programming

Official guidelines are raining down from the higher spheres.

* *

Since some time we can observe in different places in Europe where the 'anarchist phenomenon' got a big relevancy, even if this relevancy is in some cases more mediatized than real, the application of a series of common measures taken by the repressive organs trying to deal with the concerned phenomenon. What has been written above, together with another series of events in the Spanish State, fits into this general panorama.

One of the most weighty institutions, is Europoln certainly if it is about the apparatuses of repression. It is Europol that issues the guidelines that should be followed on an international level and concerning this, it is wise to take the whole of circumstances into account. For the writer it is hard to make the stomach turn upside down by pointing to this mean and disgusting riff-raff, but okay.

In January 2004, several high officials of the police and the European Judiciary came semi-secretly together (a posteriori, this has been called Task Force) to find out how the different anarchist groups and individuals on several places in Europa have to be confronted and to be fought. More

specifically, it was about anarchists of what they called 'the Mediterranean Anarchist Triangle', a term which was born years before, in February 2001, during another semi-secret meeting of Europol in Madrid, where the so-called 'Madrid document' was approved and in which, on the initiative of Spain, assisted by Spain and Italy, they came to an agreement to develop an 'inquiry activity concerning anarchist terrorism.' One of the resolutions accepted by this clique was to threaten with accusations of the associative type at all costs, always adapted to the specific situations, and therefore it was necessary to create new laws or to change the existing ones. Something where we will now talk about.

*1. In** the land of the blind, One-Eye is the king...*

To combat the myriad of attacks and manifestations of dissatisfaction in the most diverse forms, the Italian State harks back to one of the articles of its penal code: the article 270 and 270bis, "subversive organisation with the aim of terrorism." The elaboration of this article dates from the fascist period, and its application has led to several penal procedures like the so-called 'Operation Cervantes' which started on the end of July 2004 with the imprisonment of several anarchists, and continued with a wave of arrests and house searches in May 2005. The preliminary hearings in this case started on the 30th of November 2005 in a Roman court. Most of the accusations are based on recordings of talks and telephone calls, some of which had been manipulated beforehand.

In parallel with the second stroke of 'Operation Cervantes' the public prosecutor of Bologna ordered the imprisonment of all members of the Croce Nera Anarchica (Anarchist Black Cross Italy). Besides that, their mail box was closed, the periodical they published seized and their web page censored. A bit later these anarchists had to be released (only Danilo and Valentina obtained house arrest just recently because they were also involved in 'Operation Cervantes') because of an "absolute lack of proof" that would prove their involvement in any of the actions claimed by the 'Cooperativa Artigiani Fuoco e Affini (occasionalmente spettacolare)', connected to the FAI (informal). The public prosecutor responded by saying that he, if necessary, would present a photograph of the detainees while they are placing a bomb..

6

In spite of the seriousness of the case and all the coarsenesses around the 'Cervantes Trial', we want to focus our attention on the measures taken to execute the concerned article 270bis, against the Sardinian comrades of Fratria [6]: the closure of their documentation centre where they resided and where in the past several times microphones and micro-cameras have been found, in addition to the house arrest that was enforced on seven of their members accused of being members of a 'subversive association' active on the island Sardinia. Except for the accusation of 'subversive propaganda' which is part of the article 270bis and which can be applied even if there are no other specific charges, there is no other specific accusation against these Sardinian anarchists and anti-authoritarians. So this is an exclusive associative accusation. Therefore it is a suited instrument, a pre-eminently political instrument to switch off the whole of social realities whose voice differs from the chorus of the the tolerated oppositions official voices.

Beppe Pisanu, the Italian Minister of Internal Affairs (strangely enough coming from Sardinia), constantly appears urging to adapt the article 270bis and other juridical elements to the horizontal structure of the affinity groups of anarchists; a structure that is hard to reconcile with the military and hierarchical view of countering struggles, which the Italian magistracy already has some experience with, and above all, to avoid 'half victories' like the so-called 'Marini trial', which is more or less the precursor and model of the current repressive procedures.

In the middle of the 90ties the Roman magistracy constructed 'ad hoc' an armed gang, named ORAI (Organisation of Revolutionary Anarchist Insurrectionalists), a name obtained by lifting a title out of its context from one of the chapters of the book of Alfredo M. Bonnano, "New Developments in Capitalism" where the current transformations of post-industrial capitalism are analysed and which served as a basis for some conferences on Greek universities.

How is it possible that a text of this type can be converted, by some specialists of the Roman Court, into the basic programme of an armed gang?

Real solidarity doesn't mean that one shares the totality, or even just a part, of the viewpoints of the arrested comrades, but that one makes the so many times repeated slogan "if they touch one of us, they touch all of us" a reality, independent of and in the margin of the drained accusations, true or fake, independent and outside the juridical categories. The isolation, and not only prison, has thrown itself on the imprisoned comrades in Barcelona. And with some comrades, like Rafa, on a very cruel way. Without a doubt this is the last means against those who do not resign to their situation of imprisonment.

//

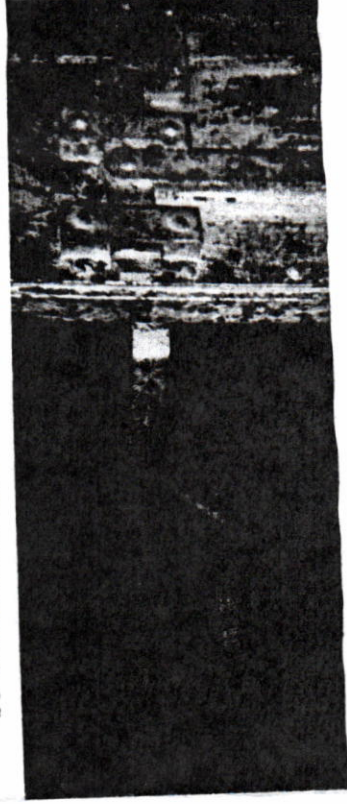
At least one thing is certain: solidarity is a weapon with future.

Without a doubt the actual solidarity frightens, scares. This is why the State and its institutions hurry up to criminalise it. A criminalisation that directs itself against every expression of it, and not only against those who are a priori labelled 'illegal' by the State.

A few examples of this:

In July 2003 a call was made to demonstrate in front of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Madrid, in solidarity with the detainees during the European Summit in Thessaloniki 2003 and the anarchists that were recently arrested in Valencia. Hardly after the start of the demonstration, they anti riot squad intervenes and arrests 7 persons who in the course of time were all acquitted on charges like "illegal demonstration", "resistance to the authorities", etc. In spite of the acquittals the message of the repressive institutions was clear: intimidation.

Again in Madrid, in April 2005, a demonstration takes place as a reaction to the expulsion of a squat. The demonstration can't even start, the anti riot squad charges and 30 people got arrested. The court case against them would be classified later on.



Then I ask myself: who did ever hear about such an organisation? Which action has been claimed with this name? Even more: which anarchist, disposing of all his reason, would use this name which is not only redundant and cacophonous, but above all incoherent?

10

Sirs torturers, with a name badge and a gun or with a toga, anarchism and "extreme left" are two clearly marked out and different things. But in the feverish spirit of the inquisitors everything suits to lock up a fistful of anarchists that pose a serious problem.

The accusation of an armed gang cannot be sustained without the existence of an acronym. Which terrorist group doesn't bear a name or abbreviation to sow terror? If this is not the case for whatever reason, a name is unveiled out of the magic hat (as we have seen in the Marini trial and with the arrests in Athens). It is a pity that these gentlemen chose repression as their profession; they could have made a career for conjurers, magicians, comedians, etc.

In the beginning Judge Garzón took charge of the case and announced in the media with much fanfare the dismantling of a "dangerous anarchist cell." Nevertheless the star judge was being replaced by Fernando Grande Marilaska during the year, and he dropped quite fast some of the accusations initially set down. Accusations that were fabricated by the Guardia Civil, of which some were accentuated by the media, like the "conspiracy to murder the radio journalist Luis del Olmo and a politician of the Generalitat." Accusations that caused an 'identity crisis' in the libertarian milieu, and more specifically of those involved in the solidarity campaign with the prisoners of Thessaloniki 2003.

This already points out a lack of maturity within the movement. At least it should be possible to expect from every person who says to be against the current state of affairs that he/she never trusts the lies that are being spread by the media. Innocence and guilt are juridical terms from which the solidarity cannot depend. Solidarity is essential as a vital starting point, as a counterpoint to what is being asserted on the pulpits of the media and the programming centres of the system.

The solidarity is without any doubt a formidable weapon, a weapon with destroying consequences, able to snatch comrades away from the dungeon of the state, able to force companies who demand money or years of prison of an accused to withdraw their claims, able also to make the powerful and the politicians of all sorts shake of fear.

In the offices and sewers of the heroic 'maintainers of order' everything is possible: it is sufficient that they activate their more than tried-and-tested capacities as inventors. Machiavelli would have been surprised.

7

*2. In** the house of the smith you only find wooden knives....*

* *

Given its own local particularities, the situation in Greece bears common characteristics with all what has been said till now. In an attempt to curb the anarchist phenomenon, that has already been an important obstacle for decades, and advised by weighty international allies, a mechanism of intervention has been put in motion. A few of its direct consequences are now clearly visible. A concrete example can serve as a model of explanation.

The spring of 2005 was marked by a extraordinary political agitation in the whole of Greece; the exponential growth of tensions was answered with a campaign of intimidation by the Greek State that has never been seen in Greece before. To understand this reaction and its consequences it is necessary, at the risk of irritating my tired readers even more, to turn back to May 2005, more specifically in Athens.

During a conference at the Politechnical University of an old minister of PASOK [7], a group of students hissed loud at the speaker. Tensions rose and the escort of the politician intervened. One of them pulled a gun and in the middle of the tumult a boy got injured on his leg. The hall where the conference took place was immediately closed off, the minister and his bruisers were locked up. The Politechnical University of Athens, the seat of several anarchist groups, was occupied and the departure of the minister denied. It is necessary to remember that political asylum is existing on the Greek Universities since the 70ties student uprisings against the colonel regime during which one student was killed, precisely at the Politechnical University; therefore the police cannot enter the University campus. As a guaranty of letting the ex-minister walk free, the occupiers demanded that the name of the police officer who shot the boy would be made public, and that the police who had surrounded the university should leave to prevent a massive arrest of the occupiers once they would get back on the streets. So was done.

This exciting night got lots of echoes in the national media using titles like: "Shoot-out at the Polytechnical. Ex-minister taken hostage by anarchists." The tension rose exponentially and the repressive mechanisms were set in motion.

A few days later a call for a demonstration to protest against a series of aggressions and attacks by fascists that had taken place in Athens was made. During these aggressions, several immigrants were stabbed and the anarchist squat 'Lelas Karagiani' was partially put on fire. The demonstration, with a strong presence of anarchists, went through the main streets of the city centre. At the end confrontations with the police took place and several banks were attacked with molotov cocktails. A unprecedented police force was deployed and the centre was hermetically sealed. Then a round-up started which resulted in the arrest of 100 people. Only 7 of them would be accused, apart from the numerous identifications and several house searches.

A few days later a police patrol of the anti riot squad is being attacked with fire bombs as a reaction to this police action. Surprised by the attack and to not be scorched, the officers flee and lose a part of their material during their retreat: helmets, shields and other torture equipment has been stolen from them and disappeared. As the days pass by, the atmosphere calmed down and the repressive climate declined.

Then somebody had the sympathetic idea to publish a photograph of several masked persons dressed up with the stolen materials of the anti riot squad on the website of Indymedia Athens, mocking the poses and ways that police officers tend to adopt. As some sort of claim the acronym 'MAT' was written at the bottom of the photograph, which is the acronym of the special anti riot squads in Greece; but this time, the meaning of the initial letters of the concerned corps was changed into 'Movement for the Spreading of the Chaos' (due to translation, the wordplay goes astray...)

Without a doubt a nice idea, but with tragic consequences.

In the beginning of the summer of 2005 two persons got arrested in Athens when they tried to get rid of the anti riot squad material by dumping it into some garbage containers. Later on, another person would be arrested in relation to these facts. Immediately after these arrests an unprecedented repressive climate rises in Greece. The persons had been arrested on basis of the recently approved anti-terrorist law, something which till then never occurred, not even under such precarious circumstances as in the trial against the anarchist Nikos Maziotis [8], the anarchist Polikarpo G [9]. or in the trial against the 7 comrades who were imprisoned during the summit of Thessaloniki in 2003 [10]. Even against the members of the historic armed organisations of marxist import, '17 November' and 'ELA' (Revolutionary People's Struggle) the current anti-terrorist law has not been applied. This law was imposed and supervised by the EU as a necessary condition to be a full member of the EU and to let the Olympic Games take place in Athens in 2004.

Nevertheless the Greek State didn't spare any money or means once it got hold of the members of these historic organisations; it even ordered the construction of complete prisons on small islands in the Mediterranean Sea to bury alive a handful of these militants in a regime of isolation comparable to the FIES in Spain, the 41bis in Italy, the F-type cells in Turkey or the extreme conditions of detentions which undergo the members of Action Directe in France.

What is alarming about the arrests in the summer of 2005 in Athens is that, apart from the fact that one of them has been accused of almost the whole amount of fire bombs thrown in Athens since 1999 which were not cleared up, the public prosecutor hammers on the belonging of two of the prisoners to two different, but complementary organisations: one would be the above mentioned 'Movement for the Spreading of the Chaos', a name obtained by a photograph published on the internet, and the other would be the 'Anarchist Community of Exarjia' [11], an organisation of which no one ever heard and which was invented to strengthen the public prosecutor's accusation of the "belonging to an armed gang." On the moment that these lines have been written, the detainees of Athens remain locked up with punishment demands for more than decades in prison; it is significant that one of the judges that handles this case is involved in a case of corruption.

Would this be the perfect way to polish up his blazon, on the back of the anarchists? Does the imprisonment of the anarchists correspond with his trickery?

There are things one shouldn't ask too many questions about, isn't it, sir judge?

3. Rather one bird in the hand...

* *

Returning from our small trip through Europe to our beloved Spain, we notice that a few of the situations mentioned above occurred here already, given the different modalities and circumstances on the Iberic peninsula. The anarchists who were arrested in Barcelona on the 16th of September 2003 have experienced the anti-terrorist law in their veins. Starting with the total isolation during the first 5 days; 5 long days in police stations, 5 days in the hands of experts and experienced torturers.

One of the charges against our comrades is the one of belonging to a organisation named 'Movimiento Anarquista Libertario y de la Extrema Izquierda' (MALEI, Anarchist Libertarian and Extreme-Left Movement), constituted as an "armed gang."